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**FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

**LS 7644**

**BILL NUMBER:** HB 1483

**NOTE PREPARED:** Jan 4, 2005

**BILL AMENDED:**

**SUBJECT:** Interdistrict school transfers.

**FIRST AUTHOR:** Rep. Behning

**FIRST SPONSOR:**

**BILL STATUS:** As Introduced

**FUNDS AFFECTED:** X GENERAL  
DEDICATED  
FEDERAL

**IMPACT:** State & Local

**Summary of Legislation:** This bill allows interdistrict transfers for students who are enrolled in a public school that does not meet adequate yearly progress for two consecutive years.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2005.

**Explanation of State Expenditures:** The state could incur some addition expense on the hearing if appeals of transfer that are denied by school corporation. The increase in expense is probably small if the number of appeals is not to large.

The state could also experience some increase in expenditure in the school formula depending on how the school tuition support is calculated, where the student is counted, and the formula revenue difference between the two school. The state tuition support revenue per student varies from about \$4,587 to \$8,707.

**Explanation of State Revenues:**

**Explanation of Local Expenditures:** The bill allows a parent to request a transfer from a school corporation that has not made adequate yearly progress under the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001. Both the sending school corporation and the receiving corporation have to approve the transfer. If the transfer is denied then the parent can appeal to the State Board of Education.

Currently a parent can request a transfer if the student can be better accommodated by the receiving corporation. Whether the student can be better accommodated depends on such matters as:

1. crowded conditions of the transferee or transferor corporation; and
2. curriculum offerings at the high school level that are important to the vocational or academic aspirations of the student.

The bill could be either an increase or decrease in costs depending on the cost of educating the student in the sending and receiving school. If the cost of the receiving school is less than that of the cost of education in the sending school, then the sending school has a net savings. If the cost is greater, then the sending school has increased cost and under current law can apply for and excessive levy to pay for the additional cost under IC 6-1.1-19-5.1.

**Explanation of Local Revenues:** See Explanation of Local Expenditures.

**State Agencies Affected:** Department of Education.

**Local Agencies Affected:** Schools.

**Information Sources:** Department of Education Databases.

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